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## A Woman's Health

Is a heritage too sacred to be experimented with. For her peculiar and delicate ailments only medicines of known composition and which contain no alcohol, narcotics, or other harmful or habit-forming drugs should be employed. The ONE medicine which fulfills all these requirements is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—a remedy with a record of over forty years of cures to recommend it; a remedy the makers of which print its formula on every bottle-wrapper and attest its completeness and correctness under oath; a remedy devised and adapted to woman's delicate constitution by an educated physician—an experienced specialist in woman's diseases; a remedy, every ingredient of which has received the written indorsement of the most eminent medical writers of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar diseases; a remedy which has more BONA-FIDE cures to its credit than any other sold by druggists for woman's special requirements. It is not given away in the form of "trial bottles" to be experimented with, but is sold at a fair price by all dealers in medicines.

Delicate, weak, nervous women should especially shun the use of alcoholic medicines which, from their stimulating and exhilarating effects, may seem, for a time, to do good, but which from the inevitable effects of the alcohol in shrinking up the red corpuscles of the blood are sure to do great and lasting harm in the long run. Besides they beget a craving for stimulants which is most deplorable.

Only invigorating and nerve strengthening effects can follow the use of this famous medicine for women. It can not possibly do harm in any state or condition of the system. It has been carefully adapted to woman's needs by an experienced physician—a specialist in their diseases. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

If a woman has bearing down, or dragging pains, low down in the abdomen, or pelvis, backache, frequent headaches, dizzy or fainting spells, is nervous and easily startled, has gnawing feeling in stomach, sees imaginary floating specks, or spots before her eyes, has melancholia, or "blues," or a weakening disagreeable drain from pelvic organs, she can make no mistake by resorting to the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will invigorate and tone up the whole system, and especially the pelvic organs.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully devised by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate system. It is made of native American medicinal roots and is perfectly harmless in its effects IN ANY CONDITION OF THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

As a powerful invigorating tonic, "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an ap-

petizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nerve "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, St. Vitus' dance and other distressing nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the uterus. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

No woman suffering from any of the above symptoms can afford to accept any secret nostrum or medicine of unknown composition, as a substitute for a medicine like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which is OF KNOWN COMPOSITION and has a record of over forty years of cures and sells more largely today than ever before. Its makers withhold no secrets from their patients, believing open publicity to be the very best guaranty of merit.

Dr. Pierce invites all suffering women to consult him by letter FREE OF CHARGE. All letters of consultation are held as strictly private and sacredly confidential and all answers are returned in plain, sealed envelopes. Address: Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is "just as good." They are the ORIGINAL Little Liver Pills first put up by old Dr. Pierce over 40 years ago. Much imitated, but never equalled. They are tiny sugar-coated granules—easy to take as candy.

Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 31 stamps. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

Preparing Candidates for the Consular Service.

COURSES IN UNIVERSITIES

Teaching Diplomacy at George Washington.

FIFTY-TWO BEING INSTRUCTED

Attention Given to the Subject by Higher Educational Institutions Throughout the Country.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS,  
Written for The Star and the Chicago Record-Herald.

Since the consular service was taken out of politics and placed on a merit basis several of our colleges and universities have provided courses of instruction to qualify their students to pass the examinations necessary for appointment, and since a plan to vote government subsidies to institutions that will maintain courses of instruction on foreign commerce has been suggested a lively interest is being taken in the subject, which has heretofore, for the most part, been given no attention in the curriculum of the colleges, while others which have been doing a little are planning to do more.

The George Washington University of this city, being closely in touch with the executive branches of the government, and particularly the department of State, has had a flourishing school of diplomacy for several years, and I believe it is the only one in the United States. Among its instructors and lecturers have been several experienced and eminent diplomatists and a number of its graduates are now occupying positions in the consular and diplomatic service. It is proposed to enlarge the department and extend its usefulness upon a plan that has the indorsement of Secretary Root and other officials of the Department of State and the House of Representatives and others who take an immediate interest in such matters.

**The School of Diplomacy.**  
There are now fifty-two students in this school of diplomacy. Their average age is twenty-six years, which indicates that they have serious purposes. About half of them are graduates of other colleges and universities and represent fourteen different institutions in the United States. Several are foreigners. Twelve have selected those studies which will best prepare them for the examinations required of applicants for consulates by the Department of State under the new regulations. Fourteen are taking the course in diplomacy largely for the hope of obtaining appointments to the diplomatic corps. The remainder are preparing themselves for commercial careers with connection with our foreign trade. The estimation of the value of special preparation is rising among the commercial community and the young gentlemen are expected to demonstrate the advantages of professional training in buying and selling the products of other countries and in shipping our manufactured merchandise to foreign markets.

It is generally conceded that education improves a merchant as well as a lawyer and a doctor, and that a technical knowledge of any trade, or of transportation, or of agriculture, or of commerce, is a valuable asset for a young man, no matter what business he engages in. The college man in politics has been a familiar subject of analysis and discussion for many years, but the college man in commerce is an equally interesting and important member of the community. The number of college graduates who are going into the consular service is increasing, and a few years ago it was not considered necessary to furnish a higher education to a young man unless he was intending to enter a profession, but the number of bachelors of arts and bachelors of science in the banks, factories, mercantile houses, transportation lines and the other great industries is now very large.

The George Washington University has a faculty of about twelve professors in its school of diplomacy, and a large number of students. Among them are Dr. James Brown Scott, solicitor of the Department of State, Mr. W. C. Dennis, his assistant, and Mr. John B. O'Sullivan, chief of the bureau of trade relations. The consular course requires special attention to be given to the modern languages, to commercial geography, to the history of commerce in Europe and the United States, to the commercial regulations, and the duties required of the members of that corps.

The course in diplomacy includes substantial knowledge of the history and less of economics is required, and more of international law and the practice of diplomacy.

**University of Illinois.**  
The University of Illinois is also doing good work and seems to pay more attention to this particular subject than any other institution outside of the National capital. Prof. George M. Fisher, head of the department of foreign commerce and the consular service, not only devotes his entire attention to it, but has the advantage of practical experience in the consular service, and a familiar knowledge of similar courses of instruction in the German universities and gymnasia. Mr. Fisher is the author of the only book on the subject, entitled "International Commercial Policies," which was recently published by the Macmillan Company.

The course in commerce and the consular service in the University of Illinois runs through four years, the first year is devoted to the history of commerce and trade in the United States and other countries. The second year is devoted to the history of consular regulations and duties, the history of the commercial policy of the United States and the domestic and foreign trade, and the third year is devoted to the history of the consular service and to a final course in foreign languages.

**University of Chicago.**  
The University of Chicago has courses in the diplomatic history of the United States, in the history of commerce, commercial geography, a study of various foreign countries and their chief products, the effect of soil, climate, transportation lines and geographical situation upon international trade, and similar subjects, and also preparing a special course of courses to fit candidates for consular positions.

The university authorities recently issued the following circular: "For the purpose of preparing young men for the public service of the United States, especially the consular service, or for supplying the demand for specialists in the employ of great American business concerns having relations abroad, the University of Chicago has provided a series of special courses. These courses in the main deal with the subjects of political economy, political science, international law, and the history of the United States and the history of modern Europe, both in its continental and colonial bearings, together with a thorough training in the modern languages, so as to enable the students to read, to write and to speak them. The course is not different from that of the College of Commerce and Administration. In the next three years for the course extends through one year of postgraduate work. An intensive study is made of these and kindred subjects, such as economic geography, the history of commerce, transportation, social institutions, etc. While mainly a prescribed course, there is yet sufficient latitude in the matter of electives to permit the student to specialize in languages, economics or institutions. Throughout the entire course the fundamental recommendations of United States

government have been provided for and given to the students in the consular posts. The increasing foreign trade of the United States affords a wide opportunity for young men of education and enterprise. The double interest of these courses has been kept in mind in the preparation of these courses."

**Eastern Institutions.**  
The Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania is the oldest of its kind, and was founded by Mr. Joseph Wharton in 1881. It (1) offers facilities for obtaining an adequate education in the principles underlying successful civil government; and (2) a training suitable for those who intend to engage in business or to undertake the management of property. Its curriculum includes some work in the line of diplomatic and consular training, but emphasizes domestic trade, finance and industry and economics.

Yale and Columbia have combined in giving a course "designed to prepare students for work in foreign countries, either in the service of the United States government, in business enterprises, as missionaries or as scientific investigators. The courses are intended to enable them to gain quick mastery of special problems that present themselves in diverse occupations and countries. They are especially intended for young men intending to become Christian missionaries, and a great deal of attention is paid to the oriental languages. They include instruction in Chinese, Japanese, Turkish, Arabic, Syriac, Persian, Armenian, etc. There is a course in practical diplomacy, international law, commercial geography, colonization, comparative religion and the history of civilization. Special attention is given also to modern languages, and students who desire to enter the consular and diplomatic service can elect certain special studies. The instructors in oriental languages and other subjects serve in the faculties of both Yale and Columbia.

Harvard University expects to undertake a similar course, but it has not been fully developed.

**In the Middle West.**  
The University of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Ind., has recently adopted a special course in instruction for the benefit of persons seeking appointments in the consular service. It is under the direction of Dr. Monaghan, for several years one of our most efficient consuls in Germany, and more recently editor of the Consular Reports in the bureau of manufactures at Washington.

President Angell of the University of Michigan writes me that the committee of commerce of that institution has not announced a four years' course preparatory for foreign trade because the demand for it is not yet sufficient. The number of persons seeking such instruction, however, appears to be increasing, and will be provided for as far as resources now at hand will permit. There are now three or four students at the University of Michigan studying courses germane to foreign trade with the committee. They include international law, the history of the treaties, politics and government, economics and commerce, the foreign trade, the domestic markets, systems of distribution and the study of commercial and industrial types presented by different countries. France, Germany, England and the United States are taken as types of highly developed nations; Australia, the Argentine Republic and Canada as types of new temperate zone countries; the Congo, Free State, Java, British Guiana, Haiti and Liberia as types of pure tropical regions, etc. In these studies the object is to bring out the characteristics of conditions, industries, products and commercial policy of each type.

**University of Wisconsin.**

Prof. Scott of the University of Wisconsin writes me as follows: "We have here a flourishing school of commerce, which has been in existence for seven years, with 250 students at the present time. Instruction in foreign commerce is given from several points of view. Theoretical study of the relative advantages of different nations in the production of different commodities, social and economic causes; different methods of production, industrial technique and capacity, protective tariffs, etc., is followed by the interpretation of various branches of the consular service. In course entitled business administration and money and banking the technique of foreign trade is treated. These studies are supplemented by lectures from time to time by special lectures by persons on certain features of our commercial intercourse with foreign countries. For example, we had a series of lectures one year on our South American trade relations."

"The subject of foreign commerce is also touched upon in our course on the consular service given to those students who desire to prepare themselves for that branch of the service. Here the principal topics are: The methods of organizing the service, duties of consular officers and the laws of various countries regulating them. Reports are also prepared on such topics as consular officers are obliged to treat."

**Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska.**

The University of Kansas has a brief but admirable course on foreign commerce, commercial geography and the economic resources and activities of foreign countries. This includes the study of the foreign trade of the different nations, the resources of each, their competition in the markets of the world, governmental policies designed to encourage domestic industry and foreign trade, and the present and prospective culture, manufacturing and mining in connection with the internal and foreign commerce of the country.

The University of Nebraska and Iowa State University have similar courses in foreign commerce and industry, which are given to the students of the law and to those either in the consular service or in exporting or importing merchandise. These studies are supplemented by lectures.

The University of Minnesota is taking up the subject with a good deal of energy. Prof. John H. Gray tells me that while they have no full course at present dealing exclusively with foreign commerce they have planned and announced a course in foreign trade, which will be given by Prof. E. V. Robinson. "This will be the beginning of a great enlargement of our work," he says, "when we shall be able to give adequate treatment of the subject."

**School of Political Science.**  
Probably the greatest school of this sort is the Ecole des Sciences Politiques of Paris, which has two purposes: "To assure the regular growth of and to foster the intellectual and moral development of the second place to furnish a professional preparation for certain chosen careers."

There is a fundamental course in political economy and international law which is required of all students, and elective courses are offered to those who have specific careers in view, including the study of the history of international law, the diplomatic section instruction is very thorough and complete, and a diploma from its faculty is a necessary recommendation for appointment in the French consular corps.

In Germany several of the universities give special attention to the subject of foreign trade and international law. The Germans place a higher estimate on professional and technical education than any other nationality, and consequently it is very much of public interest.

**Drift Ice From Upper Potomac.**

Considerable drift ice from the upper Potomac river has been flowing down stream since Saturday. When a current started running, and judging from the quantity of ice it brought with it there was a heavy frost on the night of Friday. The ice on the river above the Great Falls Saturday night great masses of drift ice were coming past Georgetown at a five-mile-an-hour gait, and the river in the vicinity of the bridges was packed with drift ice, which gradually worked itself out and went down the river. Big masses of ice were seen at the Great Falls at the draw of the new Highway bridge, caked piled on cake, making an ugly looking sight. The ice was, as a general thing, however, very soft and broke apart soon became too heavy for the wedged-in pieces and they collapsed and were forced past the piers and on down the river.

The product of the British shipyards amounts to 20 or 25 per cent of the whole.

## GENERAL NEWS GATHERED

### ON THE RIVER FRONT

The three-masted schooner Clara A. Donnell is at a Maine port loading a cargo of natural ice for Alexandria, and is expected to arrive there about the end of the present month. The Donnell will carry a cargo of about 1,000 tons, to be used in refrigerator cars, on the way from the south to the north with berries and fruits aboard. The Donnell will be the first vessel laden with ice to enter the Potomac this year, and it will be eight or ten weeks before natural ice is brought to this city. The fact that large quantities of ice are needed at Alexandria in the early spring for car refrigeration may result in several cargoes being taken there before any arrives at this city, where the output of the ice-making plants is more than ample to supply the local needs.

The steamer Anne Arundel, Capt. William Georgehan, of the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia railway line, arrived here early this morning from Baltimore and the lower river landings with a big freight aboard. It is the first trip the steamer has made to this city in two weeks, the ice having prevented her leaving up the Potomac last week. When she sails this evening she will carry heavy consignments of supplies for the merchants at lower river points.

The steamer Wakefield of the Washington and Potomac Steamboat Company service will resume her regular run on the Glymont-Grinders route tomorrow morning, leaving here at 7 o'clock, and the steamer Harry Randall will start from here for river landings below Glymont, including Colonial Beach and those in Mattox and Nomin Creek, Va., and the Wisconsin way will resume her regular run on the river in a few days. On the return trip she will get back on her schedule and will arrive here Friday morning. The fact that the river is now free of ice was heretofore a notable fact, as it would have been heavy enough to stop the sidewheel steamboats.

The tug Eugenia of the Smoot Sand Company fleet, employed during the freeze in working about a sunken lighter at the south end of the new railway wharf, is expected to be lying at the pier foot of N street southwest to have some boiler work done in preparation for resumption of spring towing on the river.

The Taylor tug company called this morning with a number of the oyster running boats in tow for the lower river. The tug vessels had been lying here a month or longer. On the way down the river the Camilla will stop off Mattawoman creek long enough to dock the barge hauler, and will then proceed to unload coal for the naval messengers at Indian Head, Md. The Camilla is expected back here tomorrow night or Wednesday with a load of coal.

The four-masted schooner Joseph G. Ray, laden with phosphate rock from Tampa, Fla., for the Alexandria chemical works, is expected to arrive at the Virginia wharf in the Potomac about the middle of this week. The Ray arrived at the mouth of the Potomac about the same time last year, and was here a week ago just as the ice was becoming heavy. Her master deemed it unwise to attempt to go to Alexandria through the ice and the vessel was berthed in the St. Mary for safety from the drifting ice.

The Washington-owned schooners A. H. Quibb, now lying at Camp, and John McGinnis, in the Rappahannock river, have been chartered to load railway ties on the Potomac for Philadelphia. The vessels, it is expected, will be loaded next week. They will be the first to load ties on the river this season.

One of the large sand and gravel carrying scows owned here is lying at the wharf near Alexandria, being rebuilt and enlarged for use on the river during the spring. There is a plan to bring sand and gravel from the dredges down the river to this city. A number of sand rights are also at the Alexandria wharf, and are expected to be rebuilt for service on the Potomac.

**Hard Shell Crabs in Market.**  
Hard shell crabs, as fine and fat as those caught in the lower Potomac in midsummer, are on sale at the 11th street wharf market daily at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hundred. The crabs are from Hampton roads, and are caught by dredge boats operating a big scoop, in shape very much like an oyster dredge. The crabs, in cold water, go to the bottom and bury themselves in the mud. The vessel sailing over the hibernating grounds drags the dredge over the bottom and into it the crabs are scooped. They are brought to the surface apparently dead, but as soon as they are warmed up become active. The demand for winter crabs in this city is said to be fair, and when they are steamed it is almost impossible to tell them from seasonable crustaceans.

Florida herring are on sale at the fish wharf in quantities ample to meet the demand, and the fish are selling at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hundred. The supply of other southern-caught fish is fair. In consequence of the ice in the river, no Potomac-caught fish have been received at the wharf market for two weeks or longer. But the dealers say that the warm rains and warmer weather now at hand will bring the fish out, and the catches will be good when the fishermen can get their nets overboard.

**Dwelling and Contents Destroyed.**  
Special Correspondence of The Star.  
GAITHERSBURG, February 17, 1908.  
The beautiful residence at Oakmont recently built by Mr. F. W. Carlyle of this town and sold last summer to Mr. Drury of Washington was destroyed by fire this morning at 3 o'clock. A colored keeper of the premises discovered the blaze, which started in the front of the building, and gave the alarm. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. Nothing was saved from the building. Loss will probably be \$15,000. Insurance was carried.

The Honduras congress, now in session, has declared operative the constitution of 1894, which was suspended in 1894 by the Bonilla government.

For appetites of growing folks  
For all appetites — for all folks

# Uneeda Biscuit

The World's Best Soda Cracker

5¢ In dust tight moisture proof packages. Never sold in bulk.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



Anty Drudge Changes Grocers.

Grocer Shortlight—"Madam, the whole secret is in the naphtha. Now here's a new naphtha soap—try it."

Anty Drudge—"Naphtha nothin'! Couldn't I get a little naphtha of my own, if it was only naphtha did it. I tell you these imitations don't have the combination that's in Fels-Naptha soap, and won't wash clothes the Fels-Naptha way. Here's where I quit trading with you."

We are sometimes asked by housewives if Fels-Naptha soap is as good for washing clothes in winter as in summer. Better, if that is possible.

The best thing about Fels-Naptha is that you don't have to boil the clothes either winter or summer. And because boiling is more disagreeable in winter, Fels-Naptha is a greater blessing then. In the winter doors and windows are closed, and the nauseous odor of boiling clothes cannot escape to the open air; then, too, steam loosens and wrinkles wall paper. And chapped hands are caused by dipping them in hot water and then exposing to the cold.

You don't need hot water in washing with Fels-Naptha. But be sure and use it the Fels-Naptha way. Follow the directions on the red and green wrapper.

## LOCK CASHIER IN VAULT.

### Stays There Fifteen Hours While Bank Robbers Escape.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 17.—While one robber held up the cashier in wild west style his two companions looted the vault of the bank at Granite Falls, N. C. Saturday night, took all the cash in the institution, \$2,000; forced the cashier to enter the vault, locked him in, and made his escape. The robbery was not discovered until 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

When Cashier W. G. Whishnaut did not appear for breakfast his family started a search. On entering the bank a feeble tapping was heard at the vault, and when it was opened the missing cashier staggered out, more dead than alive from his fifteen hours of close confinement.

According to the cashier's story, three strangers, wearing masks, entered the bank at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, and while one of them held him up at the point of a pistol, the other two, oblivious of the fact that pedestrians were passing the door, proceeded to help themselves to the bank's cash. The work was done quietly and rapidly, the robbers showing the coolness of professionals.

When satisfied that they had all the available cash one robber forced Whishnaut into a vault and locked him in. The bank's capital is only \$10,000 and the loss is embarrassing, though neighboring banks have offered to tide it over its misfortune.

## USED COOK AT TARGET.

### Brutal Murder by Slaves Working on Railroad in the South.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 17.—Deputy Sheriff Cox has just reached here with fourteen slaves who are charged with murder. Fifteen of these foreigners came to camp No. 2, on the South and Western railroad, a year ago and have been at work there ever since.

According to the officers' story the men quarreled among themselves Thursday, and that night fourteen of them attacked the cook, and securing him with ropes led him to a spot in the forest a mile from the camp. There they bound the cool hand and foot, and placing him in an upright posture stepped off a few paces and began shooting, using the cook as a target.

The unfortunate man was riddled with bullets.

Then the slaves dug a shallow trench and buried their victim. The hastily improvised grave and the blood on the ground led to the discovery of the crime.

## DON'T USE STICKY PLASTERS

They cover up the pores of the skin and prevent the secretion of poisonous waste matter from the blood.

Kills the pain quicker than plaster, increases the circulation of the pores, warms the affected parts and gives permanent relief.

Use Sloan's Liniment for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, and Pain in Chest or Back.

Price, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00.

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

## DEATH DUE TO SCALDS.

### Child Falls Into Hot Water With Fatal Results.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday at the home of Mrs. Lena Krupshaw, 403 L street southwest, in which Albert, her four-year-old child, figured. A tub of hot water was in one of the lower rooms of the house. The child accidentally toppled and fell into the water, receiving severe scalds.

By advice of a physician the little sufferer was hurried to the Emergency Hospital, where death occurred. A tub of hot water was in one of the lower rooms of the house. The child accidentally toppled and fell into the water, receiving severe scalds.

## Church in New Quarters.

The new Wesleyan Pentecostal church, 307 and 309 D street, was dedicated yesterday.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.**  
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Brought relief money if it fails to cure. E. W. GRAVES' signature is on each box. 25c. each.